Sources and Uses of Funds of Nonfarm Nonfinancial Corporations; Size and Composition of Personal Saving

REVISED estimates of the sources and uses of funds of nonfarm nonfinancial corporations are shown in table A below. The source of these statistics is the Flow of Funds accounts prepared by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Historical data back through 1946 (annually) and 1952 (quarterly) were published in the November 1969 Survey. The latest revisions affect the data only from

1966 onward, and bring the estimates of internal sources and of physical asset purchases into line with the revised national income and product data published by OBE in the July Survey.

Table B presents data on the volume and composition of personal saving. Data in this format were formerly prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and OBE published those data in table 5.7 of the national income and product accounts in the July Survey each year. The preparation of such data is now done by the Federal Reserve in conjunction with the Flow of Funds accounts. OBE intends to publish each year in the August or September Survey an updating of the data in table B to incorporate the annual revisions of the income and product accounts.

Table A.—Sources and Uses of Funds, Nonfarm Nonfinancial Corporate Business, 1966-70

(Billions of dollars)																															
	1968	987	1908	1969	1989	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1970		194	30			196	y			34	68			YÉC	9			19	м	
						I	11	τιι	Įγ	1	n	111	īv	1	n	ш	iv	ī	п	m	IA	ī	[11]	ILI	14						
		1				(Seasonally editated et annual rates)										<u> </u>															
Seurcte, total	160, 6	• • • • •	106. 9	138. 1	CQ\$, #	100, \$	105.2	94.0	34,5	90,8	8 5 ,1	39, 5	111,8	(01, 2	LOT, 5	ыт,?	LIZ, 8	127. 4	114,7	119.4	112, 1	117, 4	105,4	96, 8	165.0						
Internal sources '	61.2 24.7	4L 6 31 L	61.7 19.9	59.5 15.6	6]. 4 [2-3	69. 4 21. 6	90.5 25.7	54.6 25.4	63.9 24.3	60, 5 20, 5	00, 4 20, 2	\$1, 8 20, 2	63, 1 23, 6	親.7 20.5	62.7 20.0	81,4 18.8	62, E 18, 8	59, 6 16, 3	\$8,5 17,2	64.7 14.1	87, 9 18, 6	69,7 13,4	\$1, 8 12 8	62.1 13.4	62.4 9.0						
Captal coasumption allowages :	—J. B 38. 2	1 -r	-3.6 46.1	-8.8 49.2	-4.5 63.6	-2.4 87.3	-2.2 88.0	-1.0 36.6	39.0	1 (a.2	B 41.0	€T.8	-8.3 42.6	-5.5 12.7	-2.7 44.7	9 65.6		-6.0 47.6	-0.8 48.0	-1.2 10.6	-8.7 61.0	—& 8 62 나	£ 2 63. 3	-8.6 54.2							
Baternal sources. Stocks. Bonds *. Mortgages. Bank toans, H.d.e. Other loons. Trade debt. Profits tax liability. Other itabilities.	7.9 1.2 7.9 1.4 7.8	4.5 6.4 1.4 4.0	12.0 8.8 8.0 10.1 2.1	4.3 12.1 4.6 11.0 7.0	0.5 20.3 6.3 1.2 8.3	12.7 5.9 10.1 11.8	8.6 6.4 11.8 0.0 -L&	0.8 3.4 7.4 1.8 4.6 2.0	2.2 3.8	.0477794. 1.047794. 1.047794.	19.70 19.40 19.40 19.41	2.6 2.6 4.1 1.6 1.2 1.2 1.2	8.0 4.0 4.0 1.2 1.0	11.2 6.3 3.9 3.4 8.4 7.0	18-4 6.2 6.5 8.3	_1346414 -1346414	10. 6 1. 6	6.0 12.4 6.0 21.8 3.7	24 12.5 12.8	5.0 10.5 4.2 6.8 8.4 24.0 4.7	10.7 10.6 4.8 13.0 -2.6	88 13.9 4.8 0.8 10.3	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	24.7 1.4.4 1	0.6 23.3 7.8 -7.7 6.6 3.0						
Vese, tatel.,	\$2.E	84, 5	101,7	1127	165.7	83. L	17.5	88.4	91. L	52, 0	70.0	80,7	100, 5	28.3	C03, å	143, 5	100, 8	120, 8	197. 6	114.5	10£, 5	LL6, 0	IM. L	ы. 2	80.1						
Purchases of physical assets Nonresidential fixed [pivestment. Residential structures. Change in business investories.	1.1	72.0 02.6 2.3 7.3	78.1 67.4 2.8 0.4	84.9 75.0 2.0 0.0	61.2 78.3 2.5 2.5	71.4 69.0 1.9 10.0	1.1	∣ ,&	63. 2 63. 3 19. 2	73.00 00.14 00.44	61.5 61.5 61.5	ななる のなった	83.6	70,3 00,5 1,8 2,0	76,6 66.7 2.3 8.5	78,8 67,8 3,6 7,6	80,8 69.8 7.7	\$1.3 72.6 4.2 5.5	52.8 74.0 9.5 8.2	58.3 77.8 2.2 8.5	87.3 18.1 2.3 5.9	2.6	52.6 78.6 2.6 1.2	3.5	60.0 78.9 4.8 4.8						
Increase in financial specie. Liquid assets Domand deposits and currency Time deposits U.S. Government securities Open-market paper State and local obligations. Consumer exadit Trade credit. Other financial assets:	-7.20 -1.20 1.30 1.30	2 0	8.6 1.0 1.7 4.4 -1.1 13.9	-1.7 -1.7 8.0 5.1	-1.0 17.0 -3.2 -L L	21.7 6.7 2.1 1.9 1.0 1.0 13.5	1 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1-40-41-48	1.6 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	9-1-6-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4	-4.4	18 1 1 4 1 K	2.0 2.8 3.6	9.0 7 6.1 1.0 10.7	84 -4.3 7.2 1.0 1.6	.0 6.5 2.1 12.5	-2.0	-14.4	25 6 1 1 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	11.00 11.00	10 21.0 -8.0 -8.0	1L8 -24 -44 18.0 18.0	14.0 -2.9 0.1 1.34	22.8 -13	0.0 12.2 -4.5 -1.2 1.1						
Disorepancy (suce ices sources)	-8.0	-14.1	-6,3	-8,4	-1.0	-12,8	-7.7	-6, 2	-8.4	8, B	-14.4	-9, 6	-7,5	-4.4	-3.0	-3,8	- 13, 0	—E, 9	−6, B	-4, 8	—a, 6	-44	. 7	-2. 6	-1,8						

I. The figures shown here for "internal sources," "undistributed profits," and "capital consumption allowances," differ from these shown for "easth flow, not of dividends," "undistributed profits," and "capital consumption allowances" in the grass corporate product table (p. 11 of this issue of the Suwver) for the following reasons: (1) these figures inclined, and the statistict in the gross corporate product table excited, branch profits symitted from foreigners; (2) these figures include and eath flow in the gross expectate product table excited the corporate inventory valuation adjust-

ment; and (3) these figures exclude and the gress corporate product figures include, the internal funds of corporations whose major activity is farming.

2. Foreign investment excludes amounts financed by book issues abroad, and bond issues mutide the U.S. are excluded from financial sources of mude above.

Source: Board of Governors of the Pederal Reserve System.

Table B.—Amount and Composition of Individuals' Saving, 1966-70

(Billions of delians)

	[Billions of dollars]																									
		1864	2907	1968	1944	1070	1986					100	7		2968				1909				1079			_
Cana					•••		1	11	m	iv	1	tı	ш	žΥ	1	п	151	tv	ī	11	ııı	JV .	ı	n	ш	ıv
T			Ì				(Веахона) у						elly e	dju#t	el art per	puel r	atos)				_					
123456	Incremen in Anancial assets	61.4 3.1 10.1 10.5 .6	33. 7 9 1. 0	11,3 28,6 4,0	60.9 60.9 12.3 16.2 -, 4	74. 4. 8 32, 2 8. 4	55.3 -2.4 21.4 17.0	68,7 2.0 17.8 17.7 -7	84.4 10.6 12.7 18.8	48.5 20.5 -4.0		58,7 7,7 48,1 -11,2 1,3 -7,0	70, 2 7, 8 38, 0 3, 0	68.6 5.1 24.7 12.4 1.4	30.1	88,1 6,1 93.4 11.8 .7	67.3 29.9 30.0 -0.2	77, 5 15, 7, 31, 0 3, 3; -1, 7	82, 5 8 24, 7 17, 6 4	54.1 10.3 16.1 -3 -4.4	23.8 5	62. I 5. 2 8. 8 23. 2 . I	17.4 5.0 21.7 - 0	3D, 7		20.7 2.1 40.1 -1.2 1.7
7 8 9 10 12	securities 17.3. Government agency securities. State and local obligations. Corporate and foreign bonds. Investment company shores. Other corporate stock.	4.2 4.2 2.3 -4.7	1.3 -1.3 3.0 2.0	1.4 .9 5.4 4.7	1.6 1.6 5.7	4, 2 -1, 6 12, 2 2, 4 -8, 0	3.0 2.6 4.0 -4.7		- 1		1.8 -L# 3.5 L8	~1. B	2.0 1.0 2.1 2.4 -10.5		,	2.4 -L4 0.8	-184	.6	4. F	4.7 2.7 1.4 -10.7	1.4 -,8 6.5 6,1	7.0			5.0 -9.5 LL3 3.4 -2.7	-1.4 2.7 14.0 2.1 -6.4
12 13 14 16 16	Private life insurance reserves Private insured pension reserves Private nonlinured pension reserves. Covernment insurance and ponsion reserves. Ni secilancous financiai usacia.	4.6 2.1 5.1 5.3	2.0 0.8	2.0 0.4 5.0	2,9 6,3	8.1 6.6 0.0	2.1 4.4 6.7	4.4	4.6 2.1 5.2 5.0 3.7	4.7 2.1 8.4 4.8 6.1	2,4 5,5	48 26 41 44	18 7.7 0.5 13 43	4.7 2.7 7.0 6.0	2.6 5.4 5.3	4.6 2.9 6.0 0.0	4. 5 3. 8 6. 7 5. 8	4.6 2.6 7.4 6.1 6.4	4.8 2.6 8.3 5.7	1.9 2.9 7.3 8.4 5.8	2.14 6.1 7.2	4.8 3.0 8.3 3.7 7.9	4.8 3.0 5.7 0.0 5.1	8.0 6.8 18.1	3.1 6.2 7.5	4.6 3.1 0.0 8.0 8.0
17 18 20 20 21	Grose invastrant in tangible	114. I 18. 8	1118, 9 17, 0 25, 6 73, 1	132.5 21.1 36.7 54.0	141. 0 2L 0 28. 5	137, 8 18. 0	318.3 30.7	(13, 1 10, 6	318. z 10. 4	912, 9 17, 0 24, 4 71, 0	109. G 16. G	114.6 15.1 26.7	119.4 J& 1	123. I 10. 8	128. 71 21. 0 26. 4 80. 4	20. 4 20. 4 82. 4		135, 5 20, 2	140, 7 23, 8		141. 1 21. 7 27. 6 88. 4	139, <u>2</u> 15, 3	(27, 8 19, 7 20, 4 88, 6	140, 6 19. 6	l †	134.0 10.2
22 23 24 24	Capital communities allowances Nonfarm homes Noncorporate business plant and equipment Consumer detables	80,4 7,4 17,2 55,6	1 13.4	18.6	21.		7.3		17. 4		17. 0	95. 8 7. 8 18. 2 50. 8	87. 2 7. 0 18. 6 61. 2	89, 8 8, 0 18, 8 68, 0	8.1	B 2	96,3 8,4 19,6 68,2	89,7 8,6 20,2 70,0	20.6 71.8	183, 6 8, 7 21, 0 73, 7	21. 0	μū	0, 1, 22, 2	0,2	0.8 22.6	113.6 8.4 22.7 81.7
152 25	Not javestmont in tangible aussia. Nonform homes	33.4 11.6 0.2 18.2	9.1 1.2 1.2	12.8 7. L 16. 7	12.8 7.1 18.0	ı	1 1		8.8 18.8	0.6 8.7	8.8	28, 7 7, 8 7, 6 13, 8	2. 6		7.4 16.0	7.1	38, 2, 13, 0 6, 8 18, 1	38,8 13,7 7,6 17,0	39,6 13,2 7,0 17.0	39, 3 13, 0 6, 9 14, 8	4.2 14.1	31.4 10.2 7.8 13.6	28.2 10.4 7.2 10.4		7. 6 U. 2	28,2 9,0 8,3 3,1 -1,1
31 32 33	Increase in debt	32.3 12.3	11.7 10.8	43.5 14.9	16. 2	12. 5	24L 7	37, 6 13, 5	27,6 11.2	25,7 8.6	7.1 6.8	20,3 8.0 8.5	36, 5 12, 7	42, 1 14. 2	15.0	14.5	42, 1 4, 4	50,8 13,5	40, L 10, B 7, E	46. 6 17. 1	39, 0 16, 3	39.7 14.0	11.0	29,8 12.2	87, 2 13, 7	
34 35 38 37 38	Noncorporate business mortenge dubt. Constituter credit. Separity credit. Policy lanns. Other debt.	7.5 1.6 6.6	3,5 1.0 7,2	7.4	2.5	2.3 3.7	4,4	6.8 1.3 8.1	7.1 -2:3 4.5 4.5	ون ا	1.2 7.4	3.3 1.1	7.77 5.8 4.1 5.8 65.8	0.0	-3.6 1.1 0.6	8.0	11 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	121 42 1,1 43 43,6	-4.2 1.0	7, 6 10, 8 -1, 2 2, 0 8, 8	8.7	50 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01		-3.1 2.7 3.2	2.0 4.8	.6 14 21
38 30 40 41	Individual saving (1-36-31). Least Government insurates and pendan resprets. Not investment in consumer submer dambles. Capital gains dividends from interestment and market men.	15.2	8.3 2 12, 4	16.7	6.5 15.5	D.0	E. 7 37, 9	4. D 13, 6	6.0 16.3	4.8 14.5	3.8 11.1	_	5.3 12.5		0,9 10,6	Q B	8, p 19, 1	17.0	6. 7 17. 0	8. 4 16. 8	7.2 [4.1	3. 7 13. 8	a.0	18. 1 10. 7	7. £	8.0 2.1
42 43 44	investment companies. Not assing by form compositions. Equals personal saving, flow of limits account bands. Personal caving, sational income and product account banks.	. (24. S) 42.6	.0 18,5	. C 32,3	.a	32.2	.0 38.0	0 3 4, 8	33. 2	- L	.0 36.5		1 38.8	.0 44,2	.0 35,4	2, 4 .0 37, 2 35, 4	2.0 .1 37,4 37,3	33,7 32,8	1. U 0. 0 31,7 33,4	.0 26, 1	36.8	1,29	.0 62,8	.0 85.8	.2 ,0 61.4 54.2
46	and product account backs Difference (44–48)	-"£?	-2.3	39,8 1,3	77.7	<u>":</u>	29.6 -2.7	31.2 -3.5	31.6 -1.5	4,6		37, 6 1, 1	41.8 -4.8	43,3 4,5	-3,0	9,1	-1, 2	-, E	-,1	14,8	6,3	6,5	3.3	1,1	°1.6	-1.9

^{1.} Combined statement for households, form, and nonform noncorporate business.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ERRATA

Corrections are shown below (in billions of dollars) for certain items in the national income and product tables published in the July 1971 Scaver.

Table	Line	Period.	Published value	Correct value
1.3 3.4 3.4 3.6	4 1 30	1070-E 1040 1007-EH 1007-EV 1968 1967-E	101. 1 49. 9 48. 0 46. 3 454. 1 144. 5	103, D 440, O 114, B 188, 3 884, 6 244, 4

Also, hyphens should be replaced by decimal points in the following places: table 1.1° line 1, 1969-IV; table 7.4, line 1, 1969-II; table 7.6, column of population figures.

Direct Investments

(Continued from page 15)

The coverage is believed to be virtually complete for major U.S. investors. Details of methodology, regulations and instructions, definitions, and copies of the reporting forms can be found in the *Direct Investments Abroad* volume.

"Direct foreign investment" is defined to include all foreign business organizations in which a U.S. person, organization, or affiliated group owns an interest of 10 percent or more. In addition, a foreign business organization in which 50 percent or more of voting stock is owned by U.S. residents is counted as a direct foreign investment even if no single U.S. group owns as much as 10 percent. It should be noted that some of the U.S. reporters who own direct investments abroad are themselves owned by foreigners, and direct investments of such U.S. reporters are included in this survey. Not covered are U.S. holdings of the stocks or long-term debt of foreign organizations not meeting one of these criteria; such holdings are considered portfolio, not direct, investments.

"Direct foreign investment" also includes all equity in the stock and surplus, and ownership of the long-term debt, of the foreign organization belonging to U.S. persons other than the U.S. parent of the foreign organization. However, U.S. banking and nonparent commercial claims on the foreign organization, or loans by U.S. Government agencies, are not included; they are shown elsewhere in the statements of the U.S. balance of payments and international investment position. Thus, accounts between the home offices and foreign branches of U.S. banks which are reportable on Treasury Department Foreign Exchange Forms B1 and B2 are excluded. The vast majority of such accounts represent balances hold by the foreign branches with their U.S. home offices.

Structures and Equipment

(Continued from page 22)

is assumed to be a good indicator of the use of the product. For example,

typewriters purchased on capital account were distributed to using industries on the basis of industry employment of typists. In most cases, all 76 user industries identified in the capital flow table were included in the allocation.

Evaluation

The estimates of equipment flows shown in table 1 fall short of the quality of the estimates of flows on current account in the input-output table for 1963. This is because there is much less hard statistical information available for estimating capital flows than for estimating current account flows.

Table 2 shows that, in dollar terms, well over half of the flow of equipment (\$19.4 billion out of \$33.6 billion) was allocated to using industries according to indirect estimating methods of one sort or another.

Information similar to that in table 2 has not been compiled for the current account flows in the 1963 input-output table. However, much more information on actual purchases was available for estimating the current account flows so that indirect methods were used much less. This is especially true for manufacturing industries, for which the Census of Manufactures supplied detailed information for more than half of the total consumption of materials by manufacturing plants. In addition, the regulatory commissions and various private surveys provided much information on current account flows for nonmanufacturing industries. Firm statistical data on purchases, and in some instances sales, underlie about one-half of the total dollar amount of flows in the current account table. In addition. information of the sort listed in categories 2 and 3 in table 2, which can also yield quite good estimates, is used substantially in the current account

Another factor to be considered in evaluating the quality of the equipment flows is that indirect estimating mothods are in general more reliable for estimating current consumption than capital purchases. The consumption of many goods in current production can be closely approximated by such variables as output or employment, for which we have good data. This is not the case for purchases of new equipment. One can theorize about factors which affect new capital purchases, such as industry profits, excess capacity, age of stock, expected demand, and so on. However, we do not have an adequate statistical or theoretical basis for setting up equations incorporating such variables to estimate an industry's demand for specific types of fixed capital. Instead, the basis for the estimates was usually data on output, employment, or, in some instances, capital stocks.8

Table 2 does not provide a very useful basis for evaluating the estimates of new structures. Although three-fourths of the total dollar amount of construction is in the combined categories 1 and 2, the quality of the construction estimates is probably impaired because to a considerable extent they are based on secondary sources of information rather than on direct surveys of work done.

It is clear that significant additions to the Federal statistical program are required before fully adequate capital flow tables can be constructed. As a result of the experience gained in constructing the table for 1963, OBE is better able to assess the need for additional statistics on business purchases, sales, and rentals of new fixed capital for estimating inter-industry flows, and to formulate specific recommendations for such additions. The type of analysis summarized in table 2 extended to specific capital items and industries can provide guidelines for the needed improvements by showing the products and industries for which new or expanded data collection surveys are most needed.

^{9.} Information concorning the tasks for distributing each product to the using industries will be available shortly.